NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1878.

VOL. XXXVIII ... No. 11,776.

VACATION AT WASHINGTON.

NO MONEY FOR THE SOUTHERN INQUIRY. THE TELLER COMMITTEE UNABLE TO GO SOUTH-CANDIDATES FOR THE BERLIN MISSION-GEN-ERAL NEWS.

The Controller has decided that the Senate appropriation to pay the expenses of Southern investigations is not available for the Teller Committee. A sub-committee cannot be sent South, therefore, at once. The number of candidates for the Berlin Mission increases. General Garfield has been invited to speak on finance in Chicago. The missing package of \$10,000 has been recovered. The special dispatches of THE TRIBUNE to-day contain an extract from an interesting letter from the late Minister Taylor, in regard to a conversation with the German Empress. The banks of Washington are paying gold. The Japan treaty is published.

INVESTIGATION DELAYED. A VEXATIOUS ERROR IN AN APPROPRIATION BILL WHICH LEAVES THE TELLER COMMITTEE WITH-

OUT MONEY-A CHANCE FOR THE HOUSE, 1814 TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- After carefully examin ing into the whole subject, the First Controller of the Treasury has decided that no portion of the \$20,000 appropriated for the use of the Senate to pay the expenses of an investigation of frands in the election of 1876 can be used by the Teller Committee. This arises from the misprinting of a single word in the bill making the appropriation, and the perpetuation of the mistake through the engrossed and enrolled bill, and its final incorporation into

The House of Representatives had appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose of the Potter Committee by a resolution which confined the expenditure to the investigation of facts of the Presidential election in Louisiana and Florida; a subsequent resolution had extended this inquiry to facts of the Presidential election in other States. When the resolution reached the Senate Mr. Edmunds wrote an amendment providing that \$20,000 be also appropriated for the Senate, to be applied toward defraying the expenses of such investigations as the Senate might order during the XLVth Conthe Senate might order during the XLVth Congress. In printing, engrossing and enrolling this amendment, the word "such" was changed into "said," thus limiting the use of this money, as decided by the Controller, to investigations concerning the Presidential election alone. The Controller finds that all authorities agree that in the case of such an error it has been held to be proper to go back to the bill as engressed.

The Teller Committee will therefore have to ask for a special appropriation, and this will give members of the House an opportunity to say something on the Southern question if they desire. This decision may possibly make it necessary for the committee to postpone its visit to the South until after the reassembling of Congress.

INCIDENTS IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES. T. B. BRYAN ALSO A CANDIDATE FOR THE BERLIN MISSION-AN ATTACK ON THE COLLECTOR AT NEW-ORLEANS-GENERAL GARFIELD-MOSBY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 23 .- Another candidate for the Berlin Mission is Thomas B. Bryan, of Chicago, ex-Commissioner of the District of Columbia. He is a gentleman of culture and wealth, and has a large acquaintance among the foreign legations in this city. He is also a thorough German and French scholar. His Illinois friends will present his claims to the President without having consulted with him Governor-elect Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, accompanied by M. S. Quay, James McManus, William R. Leeds, and other prominent Pennsylvanians, called upon the President to-day to urge the appointment of Governor Hartranft. Some members of the delegation seem to feel satisfied that their petition will receive favorable consideration from the President.

The Republican politicians of Louisiana seem never to be satisfied unless they are getting some Federal officer ont of his place, or defeating some one who desires to be appointed. A war is now being waged upon Mr. George L. Smith, the Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, who is accused of "allowing himself to be influenced in his official action by the Returning Board faction of the Republican party, and of permitting himself to be used in the interest of a bonded warehouse of which ex-Governor J. Madison Wells is said to be the principal

General Garfield has accepted an invitation from the Honest Money League of the Northwest to de-liver an address in Chicago on the evening of Jan-uary 2, at a meeting to be held in celebration of the resimption of specie payment. A former invita-tion to General Garfield from this League was signed

by 600 persons. Colonel John S. Mosby, Consul to Hong Kong, is

THE LOST PACKAGE RETURNED. THE CLERK DELIBERATELY ROBBED, AND THE THIEVES FINDING THEMSELVES KNOWN BRING BACK THE MONEY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- The mystery of the lost package containing \$10,000 of Post Office money is explained. It seems that certain persons, as yet unknown, who were acquainted with the occasional weakness of the clerk sent to the Treasury for the funds, met him when he came out of the Treasury and invited him to a place near at hand to take a drink of whiskey. This was repeated at a point nearer the Post Office, and from this place when he was well under the influence of liquor, he was taken to a house of questionable character and robbed of his money. The persons who did this having been seen with him, and finding out that they were known, sent a friend to Postmaster Ed-munds before daylight this morning and arranged for a surrender of the money. The money was duly given up to-day.

ONE WAY TO INCREASE THE REVENUE. ENFORCE THE LAWS-SOME GOOD RESULTS FROM DISCIPLINING DISTILLERS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 23 .- General Raum, Commis sioner of Internal Revenue, will ask Congress to make an appropriation of \$75,000 to increase the efficiency of the collection service, the money to be used especially for the suppression of frauds in the manufacture of distilled spirits. General Raum will show that the rigid enforcement of the revenue laws results in a largely increased revenue. This is strikingly illustrated by a comparison of the revenues collected last year in five districts where illicit distilling is most extensive, and where the laws were not enforced, with the revenues collected in the same districts this year, during the five months ending December 1, during which the laws were enforced. The receipts from the Fourth North Carolina District for five months of last year ending December 1 were \$375,334. For a corresponding period this year they are \$445,921. In the Fifth North Carolina District last year for the same period the receipts were \$339,664; this year under the new policy they are \$552,185, an increase of almost a quarter of a million. In the Sixth North Carolina District, which is the mountain district, the receipts were for five months of 1877 \$100,984, and this year \$139,809. In the Nashville, Tenn., District, last year the receipts were \$285,546; this and this year \$139,809. In the Nashville, Tenn., District last year the receipts were \$258,546; this year \$307,780. In the Knoxville, Tenn., District last year they were \$41,453; this year \$45,304.

WHO SHALL MAKE THE MUSKETS? THE VIEWS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SPRING FIELD ARSENAL.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23,-The Secretary of War has called upon the Superintendents of Springfield and other arsenals, to send to Washington their views in regard to the Army Reorganization bill. The report of the Superintendent of the Springfield Arsenal has been received, and will be made public to-morrow. It will show that the proposition to sholish the National armories is based upon entirely unfounded and erroneous assumptions, and that the proposition to have all the arms used by

the Government made by private firms would bring great injury to the Government and benefit only private manufacturers, who would be very certain to make a "ring" against the Government and to demand any price they might please. Be-side this, the Superintendent claims that the Goverument has invested more than sixty millions of dollars in perfected machinery of various kinds, which would be valueless except for old metal, if the proposition of the Army Commission should be adopted.

MR. TAYLOR AND THE EMPRESS. REMARKABLE INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE LATE MINISTER AND THE WIFE OF THE GERMAN

EMPEROR.

Washington, Dec. 23 .- One of the most interestng dispatches which the late Bayard Taylor sent from Berlin was that written on the 1st of July describing the visit of President Grant to the German capital. The Emperor, owing to his then recent wound, was unable to receive any one, and the Empress felt bound for that reason to maintain her privacy in the palace. But the Empress sent for Mr. Taylor, who described the interview in the following words:

"From the absence of certain customary formalities on reaching the palace, and the quiet manner of my reception, I suspect that it was meant to be private quite as much as official. The Empress took occasion to express to me the Emperor's interest in General Grant's history, his desire to meet him personally, and his great regret that this was now impossible. Her words and manner implied an authorization that I should repeat these expressions to General Grant. She then spoke very freely and feelingly of the disturbances occasioned by the distress of the laboring classes, declared her belief that a period of peace would be the best remedy, and finally said: 'The Emperor knew that I should see you to-day. He has the peace of the world at heart, and he desires nothing so much as the establishment of friendship between nations. I ask you to make it your task to promote the existing friendship between your country and ours. You cannot do a better work, and we shall most heartily unite with you in doing it. This is the Emperor's missage to you, and he asked me to give it to you in his name as well as my own.' She bowed and left me.

"The deep, carnest, pathetic tones of her voice impressed me profoundly. I kept her words carefully in my memory, and have repeated them with only such changes as the translation makes necessary."

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN GERMANY. A CASE WHICH WAS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION

OF SECRETARY EVARTS BY THE LATE MINISTER TAYLOR.

Washington, Dec. 23 .- In the diplomatic correspondence now being published with the President's Message is a letter signed by Minister Bayard Taylor, dated June 15, 1878, in which the attention of Secretary Evarts is called to the case of Carl Ganzen-muiler, of Susheim, Baden. The man was born in 1851. He emigrated to to the United States with the permission of the local authorities in 1869. He became a July 17, 1875, furnished with his certificate of naturalization, and has resided at his former home since August, 1875, ostensibly to take care of his aged and decrept leave Baden or become a citizen of the Grand Duchy, subject to military duty. The reason given by the local authorities of Sinsheim for this was that his exemption from such duty on account of his American citizenship was a bad example to other young men, who might be tempted to imitate it. Ganzenmulier applied to the American Legation for special measures of protection. The American Minister directed the United States Consul at Mannheim to visit Sinsheim and ascertain personally the facts of

Minister von Bulow, in reply to Mr Taylor's repr tations in the matter, said: "The proper authority finds itself unable, after repeated careful examination of the case, to annul the decree of expulsion pronounced against Ganzenmuller."

Mr. Taylor, in communicating the result to Secretary Evarts, says:

Evarts, says:

The direct inference, from the ground taken by the German Government, is that American citizenship is in itself dangerous, and it the plea were admitted, it might be made the occasion for the arbitrary expulsion of all German-Americans of a certain age who may desire to revisit their former bone. I cannot, therefore, allow it to be even interentially assumed by the Government that the reason given for the expulsion of Carl Ganzenmulier in its memorial is accepted as satisfactory, and nence I have felt it my duty to declare without delay the different view taken by this Legation. I begieve to ask most earnestly and respectfully for a consideration of the principle involved, and a decision which will empire me to express multivitatively the jungment of the Government of the United States. Inasminen as cases Government of the United States. In a similar nature are multiplying with such rapidity as to tax the ability of the force of the Legation to give them whole and fitting attention, it is particularly desirable to come to a clear understanding with the German Government in regard to the principles upon which they may be settled.

Mr. Taylor, in a dispatch to Secretary Evarts, dated

August last, says:

In his correspondence with this Legation claiming its intervention with the Imperial Government in his behalf, said Ganzeamüller was more than emphatic in his declaration of bona fide American citizenship, and his intention shortly to return to the land of nis adoption. As a specimen of his manner of writing, the last letter received from him is appended. It is dated on the 12th of June, and it now appears that on the 13th he made application to the authorities of Baden to resume his former citizenship in that State, thus confirming the ground, assumed by the in justification of their former action, that he never intended to return to the United States. It will readily be perceived that this action of Ganzenmulier is directly prejudicial to all cases of prolonged residence on the part of unturalized citizens. A further and very unnecessary difficulty is often created by the latter in refusing to declare in advance the probable term of their stay, when asked to do so by the local authorities. August last, says:

nee the probable term of their stay, when asked to do by the local authorities. Mr. Taylor concludes as follows: In view of the prevailing political agitation in Ger-many, and the increased tendency toward repressive acasures on the part of the Government, it would be measures on the part of the Government, it would be well if institutional citizens contemplating a visit to their former homes were officially advised that many possible amovances may be avoided by declaring the probable term of their stay to the local German authorities on arriving, by abstanting from irritating political discussion, and by quiety obeying such municipal laws and regulations as apply to temporary as well as permanent residents. If this course were generally followed, it would not only refleve the Legation of much unnecessary investigation, but would also enable it to decide more intelligently and justly in regard to cases requiring official intervention. It may be charitably presumed that a considerable amount of offence is ignorantly committed through the lack of that thorough political education which restrains most native-born citizens visiting Europe from coming into conflict with local authorities.

THE TEST OF SUGAR. THE ARGUMENT OF MR. FRENCH IN FAVOR OF FIX-ING UPON CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AS THE ULTI-MATE TEST, WITHOUT DISPENSING WITH OTHER SYSTEMS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE I

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- In the conference held a week ago between the Committee of Ways and Means and Secretary Sherman and other officers of the Treasury Department on the subject of a proposed modification of the tariff on sugar, Assistant Secretary French explained briefly and very intelli gently the policy which the Department favors. He

As I understand it, the value of sugar depends As I understand it, the value of sugar depends upon the amount of crystallizable saccharine matter in it, and the inquiry is, how should we ascertain that percentage of crystallizable saccharine matter. There is something which is called grape sugar, and which is not crystalizable, and i believe it sometimes comes under the name of glucose. But the object is to ascertain the amount of crystallizable saccharine matter in the sugar.

The color test has been the usual test, but it is said to have been found incorrect, as applied to the new classes of sugar. But it is not thought best to abandon that test entirely, because we are familiar with it, and because, as applied to by far the largest amount of sugar, it is probably a sufficiently accurate test. We would not abandon it, because the samplers are educated to it, and because in cases where there is no controversy we would naturally apply that test.

The next best test of the saccharine matter, so far as we know, is the polariscope, and I understand that that instrument gives the per entage, and that when we say 92 degrees we mean 92 per cent of crystallizable saccharine matter.

But the polariscope is rot the altimate test, for in the trivial at lightinger and in all the discussions, which I

92 degrees we mean 92 per cent of crystallizable saccharine matter.

But the polariscope is ro: the nitimate test, for in the trial at Bailtimore and in all the discussions which I have had anything to do with, the experts go further. It has been said that the polariscope is not correct, and that the same sample gives different results, varying one, two or three degrees. But the chemists go further. They say, "By chemical analysis we find whether the polariscope is correct." I think that the experts all admit that chemical analysis is the actual perfect test.

Therefore in fixing any standard I would retain all three of those modes. I would retain the color standard, because it is convenient and because we are accustomed to it, and because it would probably be the practical test as to the larger amount of sugar imported. I would use the polariscope, because it is considered a sufficiently

accurate test for the business of the world. I understand that the whole sugar business of the world is transacted in that way—that the polariscope is the accepted test. But shil I would not limit the Treasary Department to that test, but I would have the tariff based upon the degrees of saccharine matter in sugar, so that when you say 92 degrees you mean 92 per cent of saccharine matter by the best test. I think that If were to omit that estirely, and say 92 or cent, we would then have an an abstract test, to be ascertained by the polariscope, by the color test, by the cheanist, and if there were any other instrument incount they call the chemist and say, "Have you analyzed a specimen of the sugar?" "Yes," "What is the sucharine strength?" "92." Everybody admits that the chemist is the most accurate man, and everyholy would even because the polariscope, as applied to sugar, by the chemical test.

That the all I wish to suggest about the matter.

sugar, by the chemical test.

That is all I wish to suggest about the matter.

PAYING OUT GOLD.

THE WASHINGTON BANKS BEGIN RESUMPTION. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Dec. 23.-Some of the banks of this city have begun to pay out gold as well as paper in ordinary business transactions with their customers. Mr. Joseph Willard, of this city, presented \$8,000 worth of gold coupons at the Treasury today, and asked to have them cashed in United States notes instead of gold.

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

SOME IMPORTANT CHANGES PROPOSED-JAPAN RE-ASSERTING HER RIGHT TO MANAGE HER OWN [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, Dec. 23. - The provisions of the treaty between the United States and Japan which was signed on the 25th of July last and ratified by the Senate on the 18th inst. are now made known. The first article provides that the tariff convention of 1866 concluded with the United States, Great Britain, France and Holland, together with the achedules of tariff on imports and exports, and bonded warehouse regulations attached to that convention, shall be annuited, and also certain subsequent commercial treaties with those na-tions; and that the right of the Japanese Government to adjust its customs, tariff and taxes, and to regulate oreign commerce in the open ports shall be recognized

The second article provides that there shall be no discrimination against the United States.

By the third article all export duties in Japan are

Under the fourth article all claims by the Jap Government for forfeitures or penalties for violations of the continuing provisions of existing treaties, and for violations of the Japanese customs and commercial regulations are to be sued for and collected in the Consular Courts of the United States.

The fifth article reserves to Japan the right to control the coasting trade. Nevertheless, under the next art cle American vessels entering the open ports may unload part of their cargo and proceed on their voyage upon aymen' only of the charges on the merchandise landed, while all Governmental charges on the vessels themselves suall be collected once only in the first port es-

pay the local port dues in any may enter.

Article seven opens to American commerce two additional ports, one, Thimo No-Seri, and the other to be decided upon bereatter.

Another article makes the convention take effect when Japan shall have concluded such conventions or revisions of existing treaties with all the other treaty Powers holding rel-tions with Japan as shall be similar in effect to the present convention.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE DOLLAR OF CORINTHIAN BRASS. WASHINGTON, Monday, D.c. 23, 1878.

At the request of Mr. Stephens, chairman of the Coinage Committee, Dr. W. W. Hubbel; had handed to that committee a number of specimens of the goloid metric doilar which were received this morning from the Philadelphia Mint. This do lar contrint 75 centigrammes of pure gold and 12 grammes 75 melagrammes of pure silver, and 1 gramme 425 milligrammes of pure copper. It weighs 1414 grammes, which is a little less than 220 grains. In size it is slightly larger in diameter than the alver half-dollar, but not so thick, and is incapable of being split. It is the exact equivalent of the present gold and sliver dollars in intrinsic value, that is to say, \$2 of this metric golded collar would be the exact equivalent in its intrinsic value of \$1 in gold and \$1 dollar in silver of our present coin. The reverse of the metric dollar is ornomented by the words "United States of America, 100 cents," within the outer circumference and a chain of intrividiant stars to represent the States of the Union, within which are inscribed the words "poled metric 1 (0, 1, 8, 1, 9, 1), grammes, 14, 25, a ranged in toburar form, on the obverse are thirteen stars to represent the surginal States, the words "before the thirteen stars to represent the surginal States, the words "before the diagree 1878.

NO EVASION OF THE LAW. of pure copper. It weighs 1414 grammes, which is a little

NO EVASION OF THE LAW. The Attorney-General, to whom was referred the case of The Missionary Perald, of Boston, the publishers of which were ucld by the Pastmaster-General to at the pound rates, has decided that the action of the Post Office was incorrect. The Attorney-General holds that there was no intent to evide the laws; that the that there was no literal to evide the five; that they acts of the publishers were in good farth, and that they had the right to may their publication at Brook in a site of 3 cents her pound, or fraction thereof, to subscripers in Boston, has much as the law charsing specific rates under section N. 99 of the Act of 1872 aphiled only to those copies deposited in a lefter-carrier office for delivery within that carrier district.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 23, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day

amounted to \$2,422,300.

The House Committee on Appropriations intends to have three more of the annual appropriation bills

Custrman Whitthorne, of the House Committee on Saval Affairs, has written a letter to all the persons inplicated in the charges of malfensance in office that he will second any of them a hearing during the heliday

The joint Congressional Commission upon the Washing ton Nonument met at the Exceptive Mansjon & sturday Resolutions of the Monament Society favoring an afteration in the plan of the structure were read, together with a letter from W. W. Story explaining and advanting

A HEAVY SNOW FALL AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 23.-The heaviest snow storm since 1871 visited this section last night. The snow is fully three feet in depth on a level, and hadly drifted. The thermometer is at 14° above zero. Trains on all the roads running to and from this city are Trains on all the roads running to and from this city are delayed several hours. The Central Railroad trains are from five to six hours late, and are sent out with three and four engines to each train. Heavy drifts, in the city principally, detain the Lake Shore trains, and heavy drifts are reported nearly as far as Cleveland. Trains are from three to four hours late on the Eric Railway, but the road is reported clear outside of the city. There were heavy drifts in the freight yards last night, which were cleared this morning.

DETROIT IN MOURNING.

DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 23 .- The Congresional Delegation having the remains of the late General Williams in charge arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. They were met at the depot by the Light Guard and the Common Council Committee on reception of the and the Common Council Committee of the residence of the remains, and were escorted to the late residence of the remains, and weetings have been held by all the local mil-

A PROSPEROUS RAID.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 23 .- The latest adrices from the revenue raiders in Fentress County are to the effect that twelve or fourteen illicit distilleries have been destroyed and ten or twelve prisoners made. The raiders are suffering with cold.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES,

A BANK CASHIER PARDONED.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 23.—James L. Chapman.

tornority cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National
Bank, who was sectenced in May, 1877, to five years in prison,
for embezzling the bank's funds, has been pardoned out by

President Hayes, on the pedition of numerous citizens.

President Hayes, on the position of unmerous citizens.

LENIENCY TOWARD TWO CRIMINALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—Daniel Sullivan, sent to the
www.york Penitentiary last Sentember, for one year, for assault, has had his sentence commuted so as to expire the day
after Christmas. Robert L. Reed, sentenced to twenty years
in Clinton Prison, has had his sentence abortened to eight

PARDONS BY GOVERNOR CARROLL.

BALTIMOUE, Dec. 23.—Felix Savin, cashier the Union Banking Company, and Marcus D. Savin, brother, of New-York City, who were sentenced for espiracy to defraud Sargent Brothers, of New-York, by frau lent certificates of deposit, were to-day pardoned by Govinor Carroll.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

TERRORISM IN RUSSIA. THE AUTHORITIES SHOWING ALARM-PRINCE BIS-MARCK PAVORS PROTECTION.

The Russian authorities betray great alarm. They fear revolutionary demonstrations, and are repressing all symptoms of disorder with an iron hand. Prince Bismarck's instructions to the Federal Council in regard to tariff revision favor a protective policy. Great distress is reported from the eastern district of London. The occupation of Jelalabad is confirmed

THE AGITATION IN RUSSIA. THE EMBASSY WITHDRAWN FROM CABUL, PROB-ABLY ON ACCOUNT OF HOME EXIGENCIES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 23, 1878. The Vienna correspondent of The Times says: "According to accounts from St. Petersburg, the Russian Government recalled the mission from Afghan-istan because of increased friendly feeling toward England, and because a peaceful policy has now obtained the ascendancy; but other information, which comes intributed to the result : first, the rapid advance of the British in Afghanistan, and the precarious situation of the Ameer, promised to reader the mission valueless, and it high become the source of unpleasant complication; but by consenting to the withdrawal of the unisdou, Bussan would appear to be making a gracious concession, while really taking a timely precaution.

ALARMING REPORTS CURRENT. "Again, the news reaching us of the internal state of Russia is of such a nature as to make intelligible the pacific tendency of the Government. The reports are real or imaginary, the spectre is believed in, and attempts real or imaginary, the spectre is believed in, and attempted are made to hant it down by measures of expression. All sorts of Nibilist denonstrations are apprecised to be a said to be planned for December 26, the anniversity of the outbreak on the necession of the Emperor Nicholas in 1826. The police are justy everwhere inacking conspirators, and within the last week several errests are said to have been made. Quite a raid is made against the students who wanted to present a petition to the heir apparent. There is even a runor that the Government is actionally thinking of closing the

BISMARCK'S HOME AND FOREIGN POLICY.

Prince Bismarck has addressed a long letter to the Federal Council, explaining his views relative to meguiding principles in the revision of the customs arif. The letter concludes: "Our own interests alone perhaps, snortly lead to fresh negotiations respecting tariff treatles with foreign countries. If these perotisariff treaties with foreign countries. If these negotia-tions are to have a prospect of beneficial result, it will call be necessary to create an autonomous customs ratem, placing all our home products in the most favor-ble possible position in relation to articles of foreign radiation.

BERLIS, Monday, Dec. 23, 1878. The North-German Gazette gives an unqualified co ction to an article published in a sheet called The New-York American Correspondence, headed: " An American test against Germany." The Gazette says: "The ierman Government never at any time contemplated acquiring Curacon, 8t. Thomas, Port Lima, Sao Juan de, Norie, of Greytown, and never contemplated founding a colony in America. American statesmen are fully aware that this is the case, and no profest has ever been made. There is no ground for reports of a conflict, or of unfriendly relations between Germany and

THE BRITISH INVASION. THE OCCUPATION OF JELALABAD CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 23, 1878. General Browne telegraphs from Jelalabad on the 20th instantas follows: "We occupied this city tesday. The inhabitants are friendly." The notables of Jelainbad came out to meet the British troops. The Ameer left Cabul on the 10th instant.

DISTRESS IN THE BRITISH METROPOLIS, The returns of the Union workhouses in the

est of London are beginning to show the existence of city. The applicants for relief are so numerous that house accommodation is madequate. At shereditch the workhouse infirmary is full; also the workhouse itself, and extra room must be provided. At the Bethnal self, and extra form mass be provided a translation of the holizanty. In Hickney there are 1,416 indoor poor chargeable to the "Union." The visitation of the district visitors discloses a vast amount of distress; and the chargeable to the "Union." The visitation of the district visitors discloses a vast amount of distress; and the charitable funds at their disposal are unterly insufficient. This is especially the case at Poplar and Milling and the alarm created by the amount ement soon rails, where theusands of dock and other laborers are thrown one of employment. Spitalfields, Limehouse, South Brekney, Shieklewell and Haggerston are severely feeling the aculeuses of the whiter. The trades severely feeling the aculeuses of the whiter. The trades severely feeling the aculeuse of the metropolis are crying about the badies of the market. So sever is may ware are a heavy drug in the market. So sever is he berries in Haggerston, that a committee will be ormed for the relief of cases of extreme necessity, but I will be greatly crippled carough want of funds.

SEVERE WEATHER IN EUROPE. LONDON, Monday, Dec. 23, 1878.

The weather is severe throughout Great Britain, especially in Scotland, where all the railways in he North are blocked. Two London mail-trains were, at the last accounts, snowed up ten or twelve miles from Aberdeen. Altogether, seven trains are snowed up, and affic is suspended. The snow was still falling last.
In some places it is over twelve feet high. It is the heaviest snow-fall in thirty years.

A telegram from Geneva, Switzerland, says: "No

are arrived from Germany or from German Switzer land. The railway communications between Berne and Lausanne was interrupted until last evening, and the Lattathic was interrupted only asservice between Bouveret and St. Maurice is entirely sorsh ided. In deneys, 400 men and 120 horses and carris are caust utly occupied in clearing the streets."

A Paris di patch state that the wolves have p-netrated as for method the rules of Metz. There is more snow on the Paris di-patch states that the wolves have be that as the gates of Metz. There is more su-usges than the oldest inhabitant remembers.

THE FEANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Pants, Monday, Dec. 23, 1878. M. Léon Chottean has again been delegated to America in the interest of the Franco-American Com-mercial Treaty. He will embark at Hayre, in the steamer mercial Treaty. He will embark at Amarique, on the 4th of January next. He will visit New-York, Washington, Bostov, Baltimore, Philadelphio, New-Orleans, Checinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and san Francisco. It is hoped that the draught of the treaty, with observations by French and American Chambers of Commerce thereon, will be submitted to the two Gov-

A NEW CABLE PROPOSED.

Paris, Monday, Dec. 23, 1878. The Bourse newspaper says that the Crédit Industriel and Societé Financière, conjointly with a drat-class American Syndicate, have taken up the con-c soon of a cable between France and America, granted to M. Ponyet-Quertier by the French Government.

EUROPEAN NOTES. LONDON, Menday, Dec. 23, 1878.

Count Corti has started from Rome for Constantinople The Vatican has authorized commemorative services in the anniversary of the death of King Victor Emanuel in all the churches of Rome, except the four Basilicas. Negotiations will begin immediately at Constantinople, based upon the imperial trade authorizing the Grand Vizier to conclude an arrangement respecting Novi-Bazar and Bosnia on the terms proposed by Austria.

WEST INDIAN AFFAIRS. HAVANA, Dec. 23 .- It has been ordered that

The Gazelle shall publish regularly a monthly account of the Custom House transactions, stating the income and expenditure, thereby furthering the study of reform in the tariff. These accounts have never before been pub-lished. The political aspect of the island continues favorable, and order is reigning everywhere. Captain-General Martinez-Campos is in Santiago de Cuba. The English steamer from St. Thomas, December 17, has ar-rived. Advices from the Island of St. Crofx represent that the island continues quiet. Two sailing vessels from Denmark are expected with troops to garrison the island. Advices from Santo Domingo, December 10 isiand. Advices from Santo Domingo, December 10, eay: Congress will assemble on the 11th instant. The election for President will take place during the list three days of the present month. Guillermo, the acting Executive, will probably be elected. The election of Deputies to the National Assembly of Hayti will take place in January. Party spirit is high.

THE VENEZUELAN CAMPAIGN. HAVANA, Dec. 23.-Venezuelan advices state

that the Constituent Assembly will meet immediately to elect a president. It will adopt the constitution of the year 1864, fixing the Presidental term at four years in-stead of two. There are many candidates in the field. it is feared that the partisans of ex-President Guzman Blanco will create disorder.

SOLUTIONS OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

LECTURE BY PARKE GODWIN BEFORE THE WORK-

INGMEN'S LYCEUM.

Parke Godwin delivered an address before the Workingmen's Lyceum, at Cooper Institute, last evening, on " The Social Problem." The audience was omposed largely of workingmen, who showed their sympathy with the views of the speaker by frequent and nearty applause.
"Society," said the speaker, "appears to be composed

of a labyrinth of problems-problems that are pressing for solution. The question is, in what way can the productive forces of society be applied so that men may grow in a genuine manhood ! The difference between former times and the present is that then authority ruled, whereas now liberty of thought has sway. Where athority reigns the masses have no civic existence, and so cannot grow in manhood. After the reign of author ty agriculture and commerce and the sciences were developed. The faculties of the mind captured the forces of nature. Now-a-days wherever we look we find new ministers to man's improvement and solace for his mis There is a shadowy side, however, to this picture of our happiness. We see about us large numbers of men who are willing to work if work were only given to them. Others are in poverty, or are harassed by perpetual fears for the future.

"Our system of free labor, it is true, has its imperfec-ions, and they are apparent to all. The extreme ditions, and they are apparent to all. The extrement vision of labor tends to make machines of men, and sad, indeed, is the sight of women and children in our mills. Again, the capitalist can afford to await results—an advantage that is laching to the man who brings only his rersonal service to the work. That the laborers will combine to protect themselves when the progress of knowledge shall have taught them how to combine there can be little doubt. As a class they, too, as well as the capitalist, could afford to await results. And in time I necleve they will win. For capital is a dead thing—a tool may own capital, but it requires a brain to use if properly. By a strange freak debt has come to be looked upon as capital. The two things are totally unlike. In gractice the organization of credit in-vitably produces commercial crises. From 1793 to 1878—for now we may say that there is a commercial crise in Germany and in Eugland—there have been fifteen overturnings of affairs—fifteen in eighty years, and occurring, too, at wenderfully regular intervals. What, then, is to be said of a machine that throws itself out or gear once in every five years? The founced debts of the civilized nations amount to \$32,00,000,000, the interest on which is furnished by the productive laborers, and goes to earieh the fundvictor of labor tends to make machines of men, and sad,

bolders.

"The problem before us is how to maintain the liberty of labor and how to secure a proper distribution of its results. There is a moral, a political and an economic solution, and the last, I think, will prove to be the true solution. If rests upon the assumption that social development is based upon tixed laws; that communities, like individual men, act from motives. Statistics show a wonderful uniformity in the laws that govern sociology. Crimes come in fixed order, and all great social events have menigible autoedents and consequents. We need to study the facts of social science, and then to draw our logical deductions. Some of the elementary laws have been taught us by experience, as that of regular development. Advance is to come from perfected organization; and four agents are working to bring this about; assumance; participation in the results of a common enterprise; the principle of mutual credit, real, not fictitious credit; and the principle of cooperative consumption. These steps are practicable, for they are more or less in use; and I believe that the end of the nineteench century will see the foundations laid of a grand industrial unity." olders.

The problem before us is how to maintain the liberty
that and how to secure a proper distribution of its

REUNION AT THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

PLAN FOR SOCIAL MEETINGS TO REVIVE INTEREST IN THE CLUB-NONE OF THE "COPARCENERS"

The Manhattan Club gave its first social realon of the season last evening at the club-house, at Fifth-ave. and Fifteenth-st. Three or four similar reeptions will be held during the Winter, the object being revive old-time interest in the "temple of the Swalow-tails," as the irreverent followers of Tammany used o call the club. Each member is privileged to bring one guest to these reunions, and an increase of the roll of membership is looked for. Among other expedients for popularizing the club, is the project of a table d' hôte once or twice a week, at which prominent city, State and National politicians will decasionally meet and disuss gastronomic and politico-economic principles. The attendance was not very large last evening, but

acy. Many will infer from this that no representatives of the famous band of "coparceners" were present Such was the fact. Mr. Tilden was called, but did not the club-house before the sociability evasorated.

Vice-President Aaron J. Vanderpoel and Donglas Taylor were active in looking after the comfort and entertainment of the club's guests, prominent among whom were ex-Judge James Matthews. Jonkins Van Schalek, James H. Sadmore, Herbert O. Thompson, Charles F. McLean, Montromery H. Throop, Simon Stern, ex-Governor John T. Hoffman, W. W. McFarland, Hugh L. Cole, John T. Agnew, James D. Morrison, Benjamin Wood, ex-Emigrant Commissioner Bernard Casserly, John D. Van Buren, Townsend Cox, George V. N. Bandwin, Judge John R. Brady, Benjamin A. Wills, General M. T. McMahon, Peter B. Olney, John McKeon, Richard Schell, ex-Judge John M. Barbour, Judge Aoram R. Lawrence, and Dr. Austin Flint, it.

There was an absence of speeches, sociability being the sole aim of the reunion. Tae large smoking and reading rooms and the crand stairway and parloys shone brilliantly. A pientlful collation made the conversation generally analyble. Ex-Governor Hoffman and R chard Schell had a corner in Congressmen all to themselves, and seemed the envy of other club members. Among those law-givers who surrounded their round table were Congressman-elect Lounsbery, of Ulster County, and Congressman-elect Lounsbery.

A DRAMATIC MISADVENTURE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.-Yesterday (Sunday) evening Fox's Variety Theatre was thrown open for what was called a full dress rehearsal, which was attended by a very large audience. This morning Mr Robert Fox was arrested. Several persons testified to the sale of liquot, taying for seats, etc., and Mr. Fox was held in \$800 ban for maintaining a minsance, \$800 for giving a Sunday performance, \$800 for keeping a disorderly house and \$800 for selling liquor on Sunday.

THE LATE BEVERLY B. DOUGLAS.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 23 .- The remains of Beverly B. Dougles reached this city last night from Washington, and were transported, via the York River Washington, and were transported, via the tork River Railroad, to King William County, to be interred at the birthblace of the late Mrs. Douglas. The Congressmen accompanying the remains were met on their arrival here by a number of relatives and friends of the deceased, who had been informed by telegraph and who joined in

A BANK SUCCUMBS TO TAXATION.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 23.-At a meeting of the stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Savings Bank to-day it was decided to wind up the affairs of that institution. The directors say that this step was taken because of the ruinously excessive rates of bank taxation and the duness of business. The depositors will be paid in full, and the stockholders will be reimbursed in the near inture.

A NARROW GAUGE TRAIN ON THE ERIE.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 23 .- The first narrow gauge train, leaving Susquehanns, Penn., this morn ing, passed over the Delaware Division of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad to this place on time.

THE CAPTURE OF SOME DANGEROUS ROBBERS. CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Dec. 23 .- A party of "road agents" named Harrington, Manuse, Ruby, Howard, Oleson and "The Kid," with stolen horses, and some goods taken from Trabing's store, near Fort McKinney, were captured yesterday near Rock Creek. They also had in their possession the saidle on which Deputy-Sheriff Widdowfield rode when killed last Sum mer, which in a measure identifies the gang

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

THE DISAGREEMENT OF A JURY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—In the trial of J. C.
Duncan for the forgery of certificates of the Safe Deposit
Company, the jury has been unable to agree and has been discharged. It is reported that the jury stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

A HEADLONG FALL INTO A WELL,
PITTSTON, Penn., Dec. 23.—Yesterday, at Coxton,
Mrs. Sarah Phiny, while engaged in drawing water from an
unfinished well, slipped, and was precipitated into it and
drowned.

DROWNED IN A WATER-TANK.

BALLESTON SPA, N. Y., Dec. 23.—E. J. Gilbourne, a prominent undertaker of this place, was found dead to night. He had fallen head first into a water-tank, and being unable to withdraw himself was drewsed.

NEW-ENGLAND DAY.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER. AN UNUSUAL GATHERING AT THE SEVENTY-THIR MEETING OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY-SPEECHES OF THE HON, WILLIAM M. EVARTS THE HON. J. G. BLAINE, SECRETARY SHERMAN AND OTHERS.

At the seventy-third annual dinner of the New-England Society last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel an unusual number of members and guests were gathered. Speeches were made by the Hon. William M. Evarts, the Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary Sherman, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Chouncey M. Depew, President McCosh, of Princeton College, Governor VanZandt of Rhode Island, Isaac H. Bailey, and others.

EXERCISES OF THE DINNER.

The New-England Society has outgrown the limits of Delmonico's largest bar quet-hall, and was com-pelled this year to seek entertainment at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where nearly 300 members and invited guests sat down last night to the seventy-third annual dinner. Plants and banners were displayed about the room, and upon the tables were beautiful floral decorations. Many persons promment in the social and political circles of the city attended. The State and City Governments sent no representatives, but Secretaries Evarts and Sherman spoke

for the National Administration.

Among others who were present were the Hon. James G. Blaine, the Rev. Drs. John Cotton Smith, Richard S. Storrs and Henry C. Potter; Elliott C. Cowdin, Nicholson, Chauncy M. Depew, Henry A. Huribut, Pres ident McCosh, of Princeton College; President Seelye, of Amherst; Dr. Hastings, Governor Van Zandt, of Rhode Island; Elihu Root, George W. Lyon. General Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Secretary Hugh McCulloch, E. W. Fos-ter, Horace Russell. District-Attorney Phelps, Charles H. Isham, Daniel G. Rollins, Cyrus W. Field, S. D. Babcock, William A. Camp, Ethan Allen, Sinclair Tousey, Salem H. Wales and Thomas H. Hubbard.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. W. M. EVARTS. President Daniel F. Appleton, in a neat

peech, introduced as the first speaker of the evening, the Hou. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, who responded to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate." Mr. Evarta spoke as follows:

Evarts spoke as follows;

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW-ENG-LAND SOCIETY: But for the respect that I have for your oresident and my confidence in the truth of everything that he says, I should doubt how it could be possible that you already knew that I was to respond to this toast, for I certainly did not know it until I sat down at this table. [Laughter.] It is true that I responded to this toast a year ago, and, for aught I know, that the poverty of the resources of the New-England Society may make it necessary that I should respond again. I Laughter.] All I can say is that when the deplorableness of my misfortune was sought by me to be made a subject of sympathy. I was received with derision. Now, it was not on my own account that I felt it so awkward that I should be called upon to speak again upon the same toast—upon which I had said everything that was appropriate, everything that was interesting, everything that was charming flaughter], everything that was satisfactory to the descendants of the Pilgrims [laughter], and everything descendants of the Pilgrims [hat was satisfactory to the descendants of the Pilgrims [haughter], and everything that I hoped would be satisfactory to the ancestors of these gentlemen, but because I was thinking of the miserable condition of the Pilgrim Fathers that had nobody clee to speak for them. [Laughter.] "The Day they Celebrated" was the topic on which I spoke a year aco, I shall now change it and make it "The Day we Celebrate."

Celebrated." was the topic on which I spoke a year aco, I shall now change it and make it. The Day we Celebrate."

And who are "we"! We all know who our Pigrim Fathers were; but who are we! Alas, I fear that they have made us much more celebrated then we can ever make them. (Laughter.) Now, in New-England I think they have an idea—and a correct one—that a New-Englander who is good for anything is good for everything. [Laughter.] The great, struggle is to find out New-Englanders who are good for anything. [Laughter.] You may be sure of this, that when a New-Englander inds that he is good for something, and therefore is encouraged to think that he is good for everything, and he sees that everything cannot be had in New-England, equits it [saughter] and comes to New-York, for in New-York is everything sooner or later will get it all. [Applause.] Bus "we" is a little larger in its comprehension in the celebration of this day than the members of this society, or the New-Englanders in the City of New-York. Although everything can be had in New-York, yet there were some things besides worth having somewhere else; and they have gone to the South and to the West and to the great Pacific coast; they have gone to the Eastern seas; they have gone all over the world; and to-day wherever they are they are included in the great "we" of New-England who celebrate this day. [Applause]

I have remarked heretofore upon the absolute freedom from any obligation on the part of a New-Englander to express his merits or the merits of his country among strangers. The announcement of his origin was ensuch to maure their respect, it is only when we are among ourselves that we are obliged to insist with due emphasis every year, to carry forward the respect, it possible, one step fartaer than we hind advanced it the year before, and i confess that it is an undue stress to put upon any speaker when he has really stretched his own credulity in believing what he says, [Laughter.]

New-England looks upon this country, as she well may, as having what it lacked in numbers was made up by what are

iLaughter.]

New-England looks upon this country, as she well may, as having been pervaded far and wide by the impulses, the sentiments, the instructions, the morality the religion, which have been planted within the narrow confines of the old colonies, and have grown and been watered from generation to generation there. Everything has been progressive in this country. There have been no steps backward. Peaceful opposition never could retard the progress of these great ideas, and war, opposing war, only aroused, inflamed and heaped up these influences, until they broke over the crust of war, and, in the larger peace that war prepared, found new triumphafor moral and intellectual influences. Japplause. There was, as we all know, in the formation of this great Nation by the War of the Revolution, a suture, so to speak, by which the save-holding colonies, while united, were yet distinct from this Northern country, and that suture in the progress of our politics became a fissure, and then at last it became a chasm, but now the chasm and the fissure and the suture have all disappeared, and this is one country, with the same irredom and the same legal and pointeal equality all over it. [Applaase.]

UNITY OF THE NATION. We find, then, really now for the first time since the onclusion of this great war of the Constitution, a Nation at one with itself, without opposing interests, without conflicting and uncertain alliances in sentiment or feeling with any foreign Nation. We have, then, coming out of this war, but three stages of the realization, the advancement of the new National life. One is that peace which makes and kuits together in one framework the hearts and the minds of the people, and makes it possible that they should go forward hereafter as one united country. The next great step after mere peace, a step to be takes only after the first was secured, was in restoring the disordered relations which the war had produced in the debt, in the burdens, in the derancements financially, of society. That end has been accomplished, and now to-day you have a Secretary of the Treasury who has put the crowning glory of restored relations to the whole world in honest money. Prolonged applance.] I do not force, as I am suce he will not forget, that you have another guest here, an ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who in most difficult times so well carried began what has now been so well carried out. [Applause.] And I know, as you know, to without conflicting and uncertain alliauces in

relations to the whole worth most difficult times so well onto forget, that you have another guest here, an ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who in most difficult times so well began what has now been so well carried out. [Applause.] And I know, as you know, that in the matters of peace as in those of war, the man who makes the first fight may be quite as good a soldler as the man who has the last victory. [Applause.]

Now that being so, the next great step is the forward step of a united people. Sometimes statesmen have had no resource after the dissensions of a civil war were composed, but to find some new energy and excitement that could unite the once discordant forces in an advance upon a foreign enemy by means of war; but this great enlightened people know that it is better worth their while to make an advance upon the commerce of the world to make an advance upon the commerce of the world to make an advance upon the commerce of the world to the state of the world to the state of the world to the self-defence [laughter]—that with them, war stood for trade, and by the conquest and the sacking of foreign nations they built up the great city, and the whole of the provinces in wealth. The whole mischlet of that was that it was but a succession of brillinat achievements in killing the goose that laid the golden egg, and we wisely, having a secure hold upon the eggs, pamper the goose, that it may continue to lay them for our benefit. [Applause.] We have hitherto in this country, from this singular division between the interests of a highly commercial people at the North and an exclusively planting people at the South, had really to fight for our rights to be allowed to fish and to sell slape and to smell from; we have had to entend for opportunity to raise cotton and tobacco, and sell it where they could get a good price for it. So in this competition we have really had an interest and alliance of our planting section of the country with a foreign nation against our commercial nation, newly men of the great Civil

ready, as we are new, to give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together. [Applause.] THE NATION'S SALIENT FEATURES.